

1860 Maranville Improved Pocket Coin Tester by Malcolm H Mathias

1860 Maranville Improved Pocket Coin Tester - Background

This type of scale is also known as a Counterfeit Coin Detector (CCD)

Harvey Maranville invented the first of his three coin testers in 1857 while he was living in Clinton, Ohio. His second coin tester was also invented in Clinton, Ohio in 1860 before he moved to Akron, Ohio in 1861 where he invented his third coin tester in 1878.

Newman and Mallis describe these three coin testers in their book *U.S. Coin Scales and Mechanical Counterfeit Coin Detectors* (1999 - Lib of Congress Cat No. 91-091329, pages IV-4-1 to IV-4-4). Newman and Mallis dedicated their book to the International Society of Antique Scale Collectors and Michael A. Crawforth. Newman and Mallis were members of: The International Society of Antique Scale Collectors (ISASC); American Numismatic Society; and American Numismatic Association.

The International Society of Antique Scale Collectors (ISASC) assisted further research into the three Maranville coin testers via an email sent to all ISASC members seeking photos of examples in personal collections. The author is grateful for the ISASC member responses.

The Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (EPNNE) based at Washington University in St Louis awarded an inaugural Newman Numismatic Grant to the author to research the three Maranville coin testers. The author is grateful for the opportunity to tour U.S.A inspecting examples of all three versions of Maranville's coin testers.

The author of these articles is very aware of the previous ground-breaking work of Newman and Mallis, and grateful for the opportunity to learn and document more of this interesting stage in American numismatic history which was intertwined with broader American history.

The author considered the different audience reading about Maranville, and how to best organise the information for the different purposes that scale collectors, numismatists and/or historians might wish to access. For this reason, the Maranville story is told in six parts:

Descriptive 1857 Maranville Article	1857 Maranville Pictorial Census
Descriptive 1860 Maranville Article	1860 Maranville Pictorial Census
Descriptive 1878 Maranville Article	1878 Maranville Pictorial Census

Maranville's second coin tester in 1860 was a pocket-sized brass device with a rectangular sliding brass beam. It was designed to check both US and Foreign coins – silver and gold.

Newman and Mallis described the 1860 coin tester as:

Sheet brass, steelyard type, rectangular, telescopic counter weight, sliding in and out of the body of the device. The device is marked along the left side with a scale of reference numbers for the weight. Across the rest of the face is a list of coins with weight reference numbers, diameters and thickness plus the value in U.S. money. Listed on the face are silver coins of the U.S. and several European countries. By turning the slide over, the weight reference numbers for U.S. and several European gold coins are available for checking weight.

Source: Newman, Eric P. and Mallis, A. George, 1999, *U.S. Coin Scales and Mechanical Counterfeit Coin Detectors*, CHP. IV: SEC. 4: P 1 [IV-4-3]

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1860 Maranville Improved Pocket Coin Tester (Actual Size)
Bill James Collection



The two protruding pivot legs sit flat on a table when balancing a coin.
ISASC Member Collection



US Silver Dollar on 1860 Maranville Improved Pocket Coin Tester (Actual Size)
Beam extended to weight position “45” for a silver dollar (129 mm long x 48 mm wide)
Note: the left hand sheath end with three coin rest lugs is 79 mm long x 48 mm wide
Bill James Collection

A genuine coin must satisfy three tests – weight, diameter and thickness. The 1860 Maranville Improved Pocket Coin Tester provides tests for these three dimensions:

1. The expected diameter for each coin value is on the **Scale of Diameter** along the side.
2. Thickness is tested in the two “V” **Scale of Thickness** notches cut into the ends.
3. The beam slides out to marked points on the **Weight Scale** to balance the coin.

The tour of USA sponsored by EPNES uncovered two different versions of the 1860 Maranville Improved Pocket Coin Tester held by collectors. There are five “known” 1860 Maranville Improved Pocket Coin Testers, but three have no writing near the third lug (near the middle).

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1. ISASC Member Collection



2. Bill James Collection



3. Dan Hamelberg Collection

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Who was Harvey Maranville?

HARVEY MARANVILLE, Esq., a resident of Clinton, Ohio from 1833 until his removal to Akron, in 1861, served for five consecutive terms as justice of the peace of Franklin township, and in 1862 was appointed, by the treasury department, government inspector of liquors and oils for the 18th Congressional District, and afterwards commissioned as general gauger of the district; serving in that capacity until the winding up of that branch of the revenue service, here, in all about 15 years; by his skill and diligence saving to the treasury many thousands of dollars, that a less scrupulous officer would have permitted to stick to the fingers of the gentlemanly operators whose products he had to pass upon.
Lane, Samuel A. 1892, *Fifty Years and Over of Akron and Summit County*, Akron, OH., Beacon Job Department, p793

Maranville manufactured these five examples himself – there is no evidence of a third party manufacturer as there was with the 1857 Coin Tester made by Charles E. Staples in Worcester, Mass. Maranville then chose to appoint Charles G. Imley in Philadelphia as his sole agent and engraved at least two of his 1860 Coin Testers with the words:

MANUFACTURED BY THE PATENTEE
EXPRESSLY FOR HIS SOLE AGENT
CHARLES G. IMLEY
PHILADEL^A P^A
WARRANTED

Imley appears to be a mis-spelling – it should probably be Charles Gordon Imlay, Secretary of the State Saving Fund in Philadelphia.

The Imlay Family appears as “Household 949” on the 1860 Census for 7th Ward Philadelphia City, Pennsylvania, United States.

Charles G. Imlay was born New Jersey 13 Sept 1819 and married (8 Dec 1843) Sarah A Coryell (born New Jersey 1822). They had four children.



4. Bill James Collection

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5. Dan Hamelberg Collection

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

H. MARANVILLE, OF CLINTON, OHIO.

COIN-DETECTOR.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 27,140, dated February 14, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, H. MARANVILLE, of Clinton, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Coin-Detector; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which -

Figure 1, represents a perspective view of my invention, arranged for testing gold coin.

Figure 2, is a plan or top view of the same, arranged for testing silver coin.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same.

Similar letters of reference in the three views indicate corresponding parts.

This instrument is designed for testing the weight and the dimensions viz: diameter and thickness, of gold and silver coin, and my invention consists in combining a slide marked with suitable scales with a plate which is furnished with two knife edges on its under side and with two projections above in such a manner that the standard weight of a certain coin placed against the two projections on the upper side of the plate turns the same on the above named edges, and raises the slide, when the latter is drawn out to a certain point which is marked to correspond to the coin in question, said plate being also furnished with a scale to test the diameter, and with incisions or notches to test the thickness of various coins, the whole being so arranged as to make a new and improved article of manufacture.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

Fig. 1

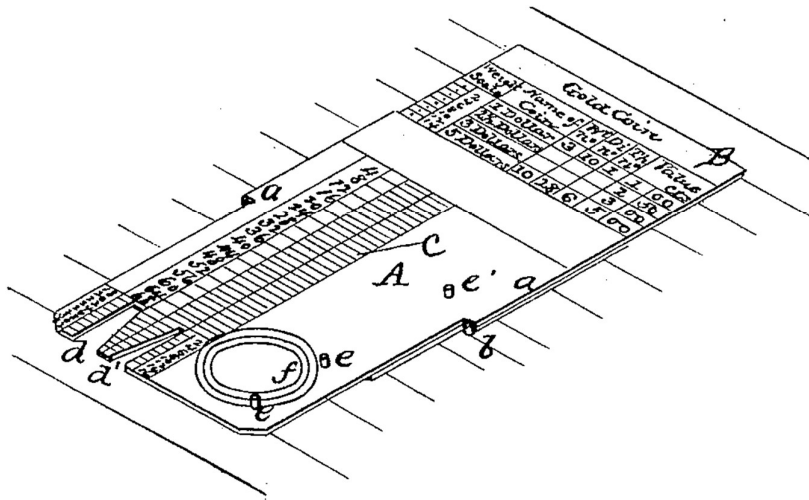


Figure 1: a perspective view, arranged for testing gold coin.

A represents a plate of sheet-brass or any other suit-able material, the edges *a* of which are turned over for a little less than one half the length of the plate, so as to form guides for a slide *B*. Each of the edges *a* is also turned down so as to form the two knife edges *b* which are so situated that a line drawn through them, divides the plate in two unequal parts, leaving that part to which the guides *a* are attached, the lightest. The upper surface of the plate *A* is marked with the diameter scale *c* which is Obtained by dividing two inches into 64 parts or degrees, $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch each and numbered from the inner end of the scale toward the outer edge of the plate.

On the outer end of the plate *A* are two incisions *d, d'*, one half inch deep, each, to form the scale of thickness. These incisions are tapering, and they are so formed that the inner end of the largest incision *d* is equal in width to the outer end of the smallest incision *d'*, both together in fact forming one continuous incision of one inch in depth. The large end of the incision *d* is $\frac{19}{110}$ or $\frac{38}{220}$ of an inch wide, and the small end of the incision *d'*, is $\frac{7}{220}$ of an inch in width. The whole space from the small end of the incision *d'*, to the large end of the incision *d*, is divided into 32 parts, marked with figures from 1 to 32. No. 1, is $\frac{7}{220}$ in width, leaving $\frac{31}{220}$ to be divided into 31 parts of $\frac{1}{220}$ of an inch each, as clearly shown in Figs. 1, and 2, thus making one degree in diameter scale 6 and $\frac{7}{8}$ times as large as one degree in thickness scale. Two studs or pins *c* are secured in the top surface of the plate *A*, and a circle or a series of concentric circle *f*, indicate the place which the coin has to occupy in order to test its weight as will be hereinafter more fully explained. An extra pin *e'* is inserted into the plate at a greater distance from its outer edge for the purpose of testing slug, or any other coin too heavy to be tested between the studs *e*.

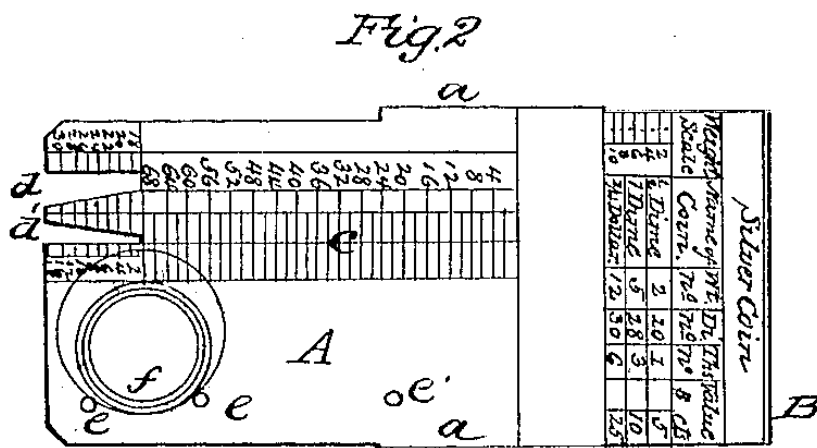


Figure 2: a plan or top view, arranged for testing silver coin.

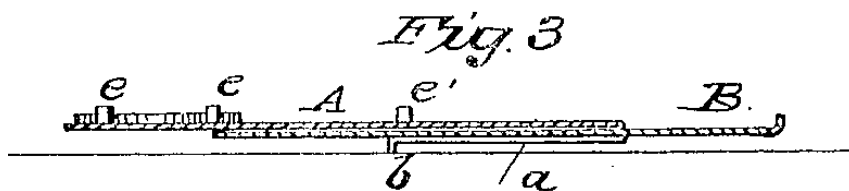


Figure 3: a longitudinal vertical section.

The slide **B** which moves quite easy between the guides **a**, is marked on both sides with different scales. One side is intended for gold and the other for silver coin, and each side is divided lengthwise into 7 columns:

- The first column is for the weight scale and it is marked "**Wt. scale**" over head and numbered from the head downward, 2, 4, 6, 8 etc.
- The second column is for the names of coin, and it is marked accordingly "**NAME OF COIN**", over head.
- The third column is for the numbers of the first column, corresponding to the weight of the different coins, the names of which are marked in the second column, and it is marked **Wt. No.** (weight number) over head.
- The fourth column is for the numbers of the diameters as taken from the scale **c** or the plate **A**, and it is marked "**Di. No.**" overhead.
- The fifth column is for the thickness numbers, taken from the numbers on the sides of the incisions **d d'**, to correspond to the thickness of the different coins, and it is marked **Th. No.** over head.
- The sixth and seventh columns are for giving the value of each coin in dollars and cents, and they are marked **\$** and **cts.** over head.

By having one genuine coin of each kind, the different columns can easily be filled out, and the size of the instrument is such that it gives room for all the known coins of the civilized World.

The manipulations necessary to test a certain coin by my instrument will be best understood by one or two examples. The first and most necessary thing, especially in testing silver coin, is to try the sound or "jingle" of the coin, for there, are some spurious coins purporting to be silver which are composed mostly of lead or other base metal, the specific gravity of which is nearly the same as silver. If the "jingle" is bad, the coin need not be tested any further; it is

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spurious; but any of the metals generally used to give the coin “jingle” will be detected by the instrument, as all those metals are lighter than silver.

But to proceed further, if a quarter dollar is to be tested, and its “jingle” is found to be good, its weight is first tested. That side of the slide **B**, marked “Silver coin” is turned up and the slide is pulled out until the weight number (**12**) found on the third column and opposite to the name of the coin (quarter dollar) comes exactly in line with the inner edge of the plate **A**. The coin is now placed on the plate, so as to touch both the studs **e**, as shown in red outlines in Fig. 2, and if the weight of the coin is correct, it will gently raise the slide **B**, turning the outer edge of the plate down. This will not be the case, if the coin is spurious and too light. If the weight of the coin is found to be correct, its diameter is tested by placing it on the plate **A**, so that its edge is precisely on the line drawn across said plate near to its inner end. The opposite edge of the quarter dollar, if the coin is good, will correspond with the mark **30**, on the scale **C**. In the same manner the thickness of the coin is tested by placing it edgewise into the incision **d'**, and if the coin is good, it will enter this incision exactly to the mark **6**, on its side.

One more example will be sufficient to make the use of my instrument clear to everybody. Suppose a 5 dollar gold piece is to be tested, and the slide is turned over so as to bring that side marked “**gold coin**” on the top. The weight of the coin is now tested in the same manner as above described, and if the slide is drawn out to the number **16**, on the weight scale, and the 5 dollar piece is placed, against the studs **e** it will gently raise the slide, if its Weight is correct. The diameter of the coin and its thickness is now tested in the same manner as above described, and if the coin is good the diameter will be found to be **28**, and its thickness **6** as marked in the corresponding columns on the slide.

It must be remarked that the thickness and the diameter of the same coins varies to some extent. My instrument is marked according to the latest standard coins of the various denominations, and at the same time the diameter scale is in such relation to the thickness scale, that one degree more on the one gives one degree less on the other, in order to retain the same weight so that my instrument can be used also for coins which vary from those coins which served in marking the instrument.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, as a new article of manufacture, is,

The arrangement of the plate **A** with the diameter scale **c**, and incisions **d**, **d'**, and with knife edges **b**, in combination with the slide **B**, marked on one side for **gold**, and on the other side for **silver** coins, as herein described, and operating in the manner and for the purpose specified.

H. MARANVILLE.

Witnesses CHAS. RINEHART, W. M. HEFFELMAN.

Maranville lists the value of 20 gold coins on the brass slide, but provides size details (Weight, Diameter & Thickness) for only six American gold coins. He provides no size details for the other 14 gold coins, including the foreign coins.

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GOLD COIN

WT SCALE	NAME OF COIN	WT NO	DIA NO	TH NO	VALUE \$ CTS
-	1 DOLLAR	3	19	1	1 00
4	2 ½ DOLLAR	7	23	4	2 50
8	3 DOLLAR	8	26	3	3 00
12	5 DOLLAR	14	27	6	5 00
16	10 DOLLAR	28	34	10	10 00
20	20 DOLLAR	56	43	13	20 00
24	5 EAGLE				50 00
28	½ SOVREIGN				2 41
32	1 SOVREIGN				4 83
36	5 SOVREIGN				24 20
40	10 FRANC				1 90
44	20 FRANC				3 80
48	40 FRANC				7 60
52	5 THALER				3 90
56	10 THALER				7 80
60	5 GILDERS				1 90
64	1 DUCAT				2 20
68	2 DUCAT				4 40
72	5 ROUBLES				3 90
76	1 DOUBLOON				15 50
80					

SILVER COIN

WT SCALE	NAME OF COIN	WT NO	DIA NO	TH NO	VALUE \$ CTS
-	5 CENTS	2	20	1	05
4	10 CENTS	4	22	3	10
8	25 CENTS	10	31	6	25
12	50 CENTS	21	39	11	50
16	1 DOLLAR	45	48	16	1 00
20	10 CT CA				10
24	20 CT CA				20
28	6 PENCE				11
32	1 SHILLING				23
36	½ FRANC				08
40	1 FRANC				18
44	5 FRANC				93
48	1 GILDER				36
52	2 GILDERS				73
56	1 THALER				66
60	1 FLORIN				44
64	1 ROUBLE				73
68	½ ROUBLE				36
72	5 ZLOT				53
76	1 CRUZADO				50
80					

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Similarly, Maranville lists the value of 20 silver coins on the brass slide, but provides size details (Weight, Diameter & Thickness) for only five American silver coins. He provides no size details for the other 15 silver coins, including the foreign coins.

By having one genuine coin of each kind, the different columns can easily be filled out, and the size of the instrument is such that it gives room for all the known coins of the civilized World.

U.S. Patent Office, H. Maranville, COIN-DETECTOR: Patent No. 27,140, Feb 14, 1860.

Maranville suggests that the user of his Improved Pocket Coin Tester only needs one genuine coin to enable the user to fill in the size details of that genuine coin for themselves – how does the user know that their coin is genuine without Maranville (or someone else) providing the size details of a genuine coin? This appears to be an unfinished device, but the details on Patent No 27,140 are clear. Did Maranville expect people to buy a “counterfeit coin detector” that only provided the details for American coins?

The American Civil War

American History could have played a part in the seemingly unfinished Maranville Improved Pocket Coin Tester – the American Civil War erupted on April 12, 1861 when the Confederate Army opened fire and captured Fort Sumter in Charleston Bay.

During the American Civil War, the State of Ohio played a key role in providing troops, military officers, and supplies to the Union Army. Due to its central location in the Northern United States and burgeoning population, Ohio was both politically and logistically important to the war effort. Despite the State's boasting a number of very powerful Republican politicians, it was divided politically. Portions of Southern Ohio followed the Peace Democrats and openly opposed President Abraham Lincoln's policies. Ohio played an important part in the Underground Railroad prior to the war, and remained a haven for escaped and runaway slaves during the war years.

The third most populous state in the Union at the time, Ohio raised nearly 320,000 soldiers for the Union army, third behind only New York and Pennsylvania in total manpower contributed to the military and the highest per capita of any Union state. Several leading generals were from Ohio, including Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman, and Philip H. Sheridan. Five Ohio-born Civil War officers would later serve as the President of the United States.

The state was spared many of the horrors of war as only two minor battles were fought within its borders. Ohio troops fought in nearly every major campaign during the war. Nearly 7,000 Buckeye soldiers were killed in action.

(Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ohio_in_the_American_Civil_War)

By the spring of 1865 all the principal Confederate armies surrendered, and when Union cavalry captured the fleeing Confederate President Jefferson Davis in Georgia on May 10, 1865, resistance collapsed and the war ended. The long, painful process of rebuilding a united nation free of slavery began.

(Source: Dr. James McPherson, A Brief Overview of the American Civil War, The American Battlefield Trust.)

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*One of the Buckeye soldiers killed in action during the American Civil War was Jay Maranville (13 Oct 1843 – 11 Jan 1864), one of the sons of Harvey and Nancy Maranville: **From the 104th---Death of Jay Maranville....**We were at Strawberry Plains, two weeks, and while there, Jay Maranville, a member of our Company died. He was one of the best little soldiers in the regiment. He was a son of Harvey Maranville Esq., of Akron. I think it is my duty to state that Capt. Ford had everything done for him that could be, under the circumstances: visited him often, and saw that he was not neglected. But all that a kind Captain, good nurses, and our Regimental Surgeons could do was to no avail. On the evening of the 11th inst, his sufferings ended, death had claimed another victim, and all that was left of the little soldier and patriot, was straightened for the grave. His comrades dug his grave under a clump of cedar trees upon the banks of the beautiful Holston, and the whole Company followed him to his last resting place, performed the last sad tribute of a soldier's love, and with heavy hearts returned to our camping ground...*

Written Jan 16, 1864 near Knoxville, TN, from a member of Co. H, 104th, Ohio Volunteers to Samuel Lane, editor of the Summit Beacon. Appeared in the *Summit County Beacon*, Thursday 4 Feb 1864

Harvey Maranville (19 Mar 1812 – 12 Jan 1889)

No	Name	Birth	Death	Burial
H	Harvey Maranville	19 Mar 1812 Poultney, Rutland County, Vermont, USA	12 Jan 1889 (aged 76) Akron, Summit County, Ohio, USA	<u>Glendale Cemetery</u> Akron, Summit County, Ohio, USA
W	Nancy Harbaugh Maranville	7 Feb 1816 Fayette Co Pennsylvania	18 Dec 1886 (aged 69–70)	<u>Glendale Cemetery</u> Akron, Summit County, Ohio, USA
Harvey and Nancy married 1 Nov 1837 in Pomeroy, Meigs, Ohio and had 10 children				
1	Franklin Maranville	12 Oct 1838 Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA	22 Aug 1926 (aged 87) Barberton, Summit County, Ohio, USA	<u>Clinton Cemetery</u> Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA
2	Emily Maranville Gray	9 March 1840 Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA	27 Apr 1909 (aged 69) Lake City, Missaukee County, Michigan, USA	<u>Reeder Cemetery</u> Missaukee County, Michigan, USA
3	Esther Maranville Crane	1 Apr 1842 Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA	3 Nov 1918 (aged 76) Akron, Summit County, Ohio, USA	<u>Glendale Cemetery</u> Akron, Summit County, Ohio, USA
4	Jay Maranville	13 Oct 1843 Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA	11 Jan 1864 (aged 20) Strawberry Plains, Jefferson County, Tennessee, USA	Lost at War: Buried by his comrades on the banks of the Holston River in Tennessee, USA
5	Bloomy Irene Maranville McCormick	30 Dec 1845 Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA	23 Feb 1911 (aged 65) Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, Ohio, USA	<u>Oak Hill Cemetery</u> Millersburg, Holmes County, Ohio, USA

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6	Nancy Maranville	February 1848 Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA	March 1848 Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA	<u>Clinton Cemetery</u> Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA
7	Harvey Maranville	13 March 1849 Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA	1929 (aged 79–80) Colorado, USA	<u>Crown Hill Cemetery</u> Wheat Ridge, Jefferson County, Colorado, USA
8	Amelia Maranville Latimer	1 June 1852 Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA	18 Aug 1927 (aged 75) Orange Township, Ashland County, Ohio, USA	<u>Nankin Cemetery</u> Nankin, Ashland County, Ohio, USA
9	Ida Maranville	24 Jan 1855 Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA	2 Sep 1876 (aged 21) Cass County, Michigan, USA	<u>Glendale Cemetery</u> Akron, Summit County, Ohio, USA
10	Julia Maranville	February 1858 Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA	March 1858 Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA	<u>Clinton Cemetery</u> Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, USA

Source: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92104437/harvey-maranville>

The U.S. Census of June 1, 1880 lists the Maranville family living at 105 Wood Street, Akron. The family members listed were:

Name	Role	Sex	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Harvey Maranville	Self	Male	68	At Home	Vermont, USA
Nancy Maranville	Wife	Female	64	Keeps House	Pennsylvania, USA
Harvey Maranville	Son	Male	31	Works at Forge	Ohio, USA
Esther Maranville	Daughter	Female	38	Dressmaker	Ohio, USA
Amelia Maranville	Daughter	Female	28	At Home	Ohio, USA
F H Maranville	Grandson	Male	14	At Home	Michigan, USA

In 1862 Harvey Maranville was appointed, by the treasury department, government inspector of liquors and oils for the 18th Congressional District, and afterwards commissioned as general gauger of the district; serving in that capacity until the winding up of that branch of the revenue service, here, in all about 15 years.

Harvey Maranville turned 65 years old on 19 March 1877 and it appears that he retired to life at home. The US Census of June 8, 1880 has him aged 68 and “At Home.”

We know Maranville stayed busy at home during that 1877 to 1880 period because he invented his third coin tester in 1878 – the Dial Coin Tester was Patented on April 30, 1878.

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1860 Maranville Improved Pocket Coin Tester – Pictorial Census Record

The 1860 Maranville Improved Pocket Coin Tester is quite rare, with only five examples known to exist. A detailed look at these five may assist others with further research:



SCALE OF THICKNESS
COIN
SCALE OF DIAMETER
H. MARANVILLE'S IMPROVED
POCKET COIN TESTER
PATENTED FEB/14/1860

495
H. J. FORAN,
A. N. A. CONV.
(WASH. D. C.)
NALT
5/13/71



GOLD COIN				
WT SCALE	NAME OF COIN	WT GR	DIAM	VALUE
4	1 DOLLAR	3 19	1 1	00
8	2 1/2 DOLLAR	6 23	4 2	50
12	3 DOLLAR	8 25	3 00	00
16	5 DOLLAR	12 27	6 5	00
20	10 DOLLAR	23 34	10 10	00
24	20 DOLLAR	46 43	13 20	00
28	5 EAGLE			150 00
32	1/2 SOVEREIGN		2 41	
36	1 SOVEREIGN		4 83	
40	3 SOVEREIGN		24 20	
44	10 FRANC		1 99	
48	20 FRANC		3 80	
52	40 FRANC		7 60	
56	5 THALER		3 90	
60	10 THALER		7 80	
64	5 GULDERS		1 91	
68	1 DUCAT		2 2	
72	2 DUCAT		4 40	
76	5 ROUBLES		3 90	

SILVER COIN				
WT SCALE	NAME OF COIN	WT GR	DIAM	VALUE
4	5 CENTS	2 20	1	00
8	10 CENTS	4 22	3	10
12	25 CENTS	9 31	6	25
16	50 CENTS	17 39	10	50
20	1 DOLLAR	36 48	16	1 00
24	10 CI CA			10
28	20 CI CA			20
32	6 PENCE			11
36	1 SHILLING			23
40	1/2 FRANC			08
44	1 FRANC			18
48	5 FRANC			93
52	1 GILDER			36
56	2 GILDERS			72
60	1 THALER			66
64	1 MORIN			44
68	1 ROUBLE			73
72	1/2 ROUBLE			36
76	1 ZLOTY			53
80	1 GRADO			50

1. ISASC Member Collection

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3. Dan Hamelberg Collection

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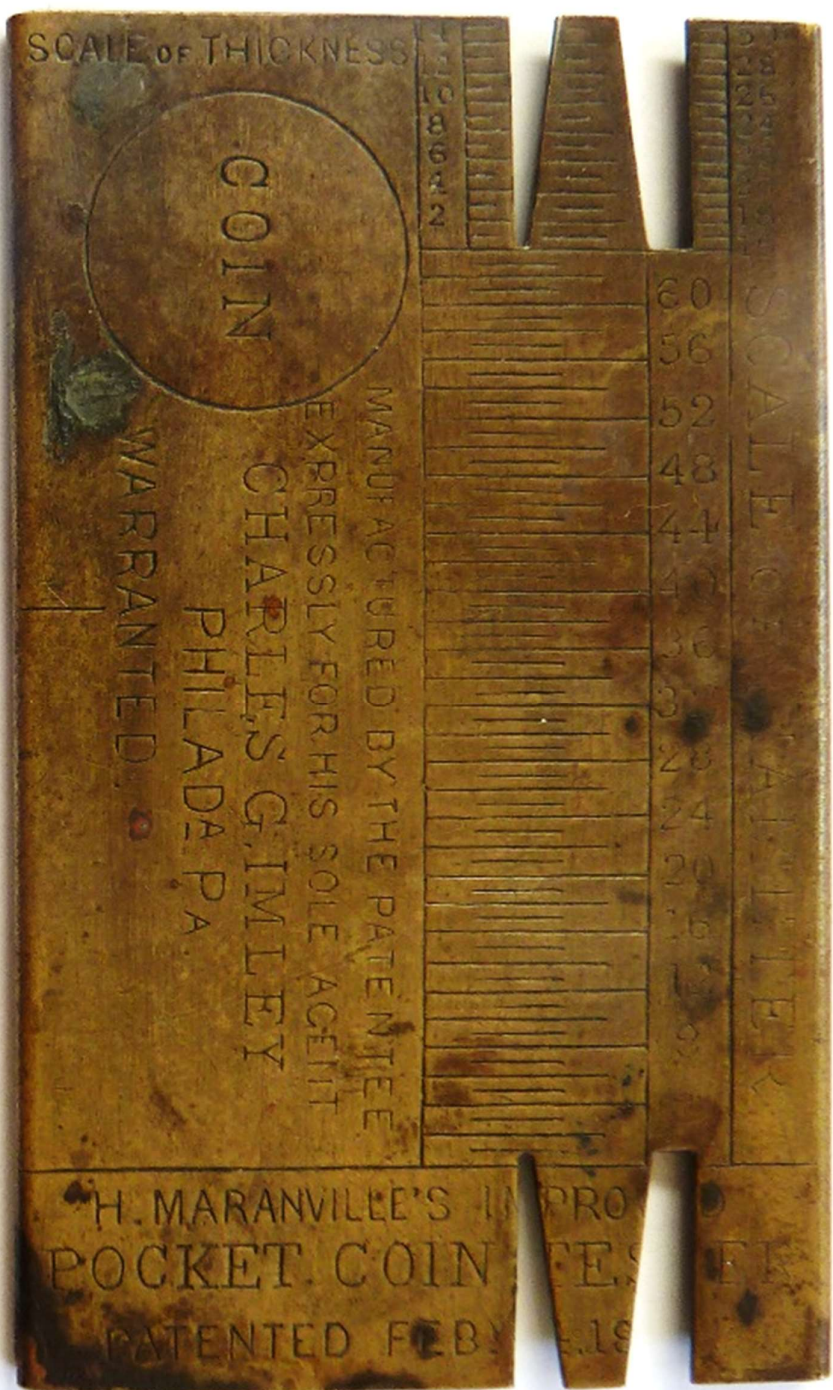


4. Bill James Collection

1860 Maranville Improved Pocket Coin Tester by Malcolm H Mathias



5. Dan Hamelberg Collection



Bill James Collection

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Bill James Collection

By having one genuine coin of each kind, the different columns can easily be filled out, and the size of the instrument is such that it gives room for all the known coins of the civilized World.

U.S. Patent Office, H. Maranville, COIN-DETECTOR: Patent No. 27,140, Feb 14, 1860.

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SILVER COIN						
WT SCALE	NAME OF COIN	WT No	DIA No	TH No	VALUE \$	cts
4	5 CENTS	2	20	1		05
8	10 CENTS	4	22	3		10
12	25 CENTS	10	31	6		25
16	50 CENTS	21	39	11		50
20	1 DOLLAR	45	48	16	1	00
24	10 CT CA.					10
28	20 CT CA.					20
32	6 PENCE					11
36	1 SHILLING					23
40	1/2 FRANC					08
44	1 FRANC					18
48	5 FRANC					93
52	1 GILDER					36
56	2 GILDERS					72
60	1 THALER					66
64	1 FLORIN					44
68	1 ROUBLE					73
72	1/2 ROUBLE					36
76	5 ZLOT					53
80	1 CRUZADO					50

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